Letter No. 9100-9121-W., dated the 16th June 1915, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, to all Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

In continuation of my letter No. 6935-6956-W., dated the 19th May 1915, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chamber / Association and for communication to its members, copies of each of the following revised lists showing articles the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Switzerland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Spain, and Portugal.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

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Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following neutral countries :—

Norway.	Netherlands.	Switzerland.	Bulgaria.†	Egypt.*
Sweden.	Italy.	Greece.*	Spain.	
Denmark.	France.	Roumania.	Portugal.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

May 14, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

(2) As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

(3) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

Acids :—see Citric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Lactic acid, Salicylic acid, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid; and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.
Alcohol (absolute).
Aluminium, unworked (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium, and aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire and castings.
Ammunition.
Aniline.
Animal oil (? lard oil).
Antimony, unwrought, crude, and scrap; sulphides, oxides, and alloys of antimony.

*These lists have not been reprinted as they are the same as those forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 5935-5956-W., dated the 19th May 1915.

†Issued for the first time.

Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general
Arachides (see margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
Arms and parts of arms.
Asbestos, crude, (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
Aspen timber.
Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Balsam of Peru.
Barbed wire.
Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
Benzol.
Bones; bone-fat (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Bottles, empty.
Brass, bronze and other copper alloys. (See under Copper.)
Camphor, purified.
Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
Castor oil.
Cattle.
Ceresin, mineral wax (ozokerite).
Chlorate of potash and other potassium salts.
Citric acid and its salts.
Coal and coke.
Cocos and cotton (*sic*) (see Margarine, etc.). cocos oil or coco-nut oil.
Collodion.
Copper, and alloys of copper with common metals:—
- Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); alloys of copper with common metals, unwrought.
- Scrap of copper and of copper alloys.
- Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys of copper with common metals, *viz*:—
  - Plates and sheets.
  - Ribbons.
  - Rods.
  - Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
  - Bolts, rivets, nails.
  - Tubes and shaped pieces.
  - Wire, rolled or drawn.
  - Wire twisted into ropes.
  - Cables, without insulation, fitted with mantle, armoured or unarmoured; also cables covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
  - Castings.

Copper sulphate.
Copra.
Cotton seed oil or cotton oil.
Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol.
Crucible (see under Graphite).
Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Drugs. (See Medicaments).
Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylamine sulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, etc.).
Dynamite percussion caps.
Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.

Fats :—Fat of ruminants (with the exception of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); greases containing resin; wool fat; palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow.)

Field-glasses.

*Foodstuffs (except fish and fish products, condensed milk, butter, cheese, berries, game, poultry, eggs, coffee, tea, spices).

*Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver, but not including whale and fish manure.

Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.

Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.

Goats.

Gold, minted or unminted.†

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.

Greases containing resin. (See also Fats.)

Groundnuts (see Margarine, etc.); groundnut or arachides oil.

Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.

Hempseed oil.

Hides and skins and their products.

Horses (living); horse shoes.

Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.

Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.

Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.

Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

Lactic acid.

Lard. (See Margarine, etc.)

Lead.

Leather and products thereof.

Lubricants manufactured wholly or in part from solid or liquid mineral oils or from vegetable oils or fats.

Lysol. (See Cresol).

Machinery, electrical of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.

Maize oil.

Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine, such as oleo stock, lard, arachides, cotton (*sic*), and cocos (See also under Oil).

Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August, 1908.‡

Mineral oils; lubricants manufactured wholly or in part from solid or liquid mineral oils or from vegetable oils or fats.

Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresin.

Molybdenum unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.

Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)

Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof.

Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc.

Nickelore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

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* The terms "foodstuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

† Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

‡ For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see note on p.820.

Oils :—Oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); rapeseed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cotton seed oil, or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil or coco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; animal oil (? lard oil).
Oleo stock. (See margarine, etc.).
Olive oil or sweet oil.
Palm oil palm kernel fat.
Paraffin wax
Peat.
Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Petroleum, etc. (See Mineral oils).
Pigs.
Potassium chlorate and other potassium salts.
Rapeseed oil.
Reindeer.
Rosin.
Rubber, crude (*gummi elasticum*), and partly worked products thereof.
Rubber waste.
Sacks, empty.*
Salicylic acid.
Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Sesame oil.
Sheep.
Silver, minted or unminted.†
Skins and hides, and their products.
Skis and ski-sledges.
Soya oil.
Sulphate of copper.
Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.
Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Tallow.
Tanning material.
Tartaric acid.
Tin, raw; tin in rolls, bars, sheets, and filings.
Tinplates (including decorated tin, parts of tinplates, worked tin, and ready-made tin packing).‡
Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.
Vanadium, unwrought or crude.
Vaseline and vaseline oil.
Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Wax :—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Wire, barbed. For copper wire (see under Copper).
Wolfram, unwrought or crude.
Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste).
Wool fat (all kinds).

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* Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

†Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

‡ It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see Note ‡ above).

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B, and C) of drugs medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists. It includes *poisons*, *arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C,2 of the Law under collective groups, also materials which belong to Schedule C,1 when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medicinal purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs):

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ medicinales, decocta medicinalia emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia, mixta, sapones, medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castoreum lapis cancrorum).
2. Præparata chemica.

[A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acelylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus, spirituosus, etc., alkaloids, and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylentatramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and tartrate of potash lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.]

3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:

[A long list is specified under this head.]

(*c*) Medicaminum variæ species:

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B. contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
Ammonium bromide, bromammonium.
Ammonium iodide, iodammonium.
Trichloride of a antimony, butter of antimony.
Oxide of antimony.
Barium bromide, brombarium.
Barium iodide, iodbarium.
Barium chlorate, chloric and barytes.
Barium hydrate, caustic baryta.
Benzinoform.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead.
Lead nitrate.
Bromine.
Tarter emetic, antimony tartrate.
Caustic baryta, barium hydrate.
Caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in metal containers of less than 40 kilog; for quantities of 500 gr. or less the container may be of glass).
Caustic lithia, lithium hydrate.

Caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in metal containers of less than 40 kilog.; for quantities of 500 gr. or less the container may be of glass).
Hydrofluoric acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Iodine.
Cadmium bromide, bromide of cadmium.
Cadmium iodide, iodide of cadmium.
Calcium bromide, bromide of calcium.
Calcium iodide, iodide of calcium.
Potassium hydrate (See under Caustic potash).
Potassium bromide, bromide of potash.
Potassium iodate, iodate of potash.
Potassium iodide, iodide of potash.
Potassium oxolate, neutral and acid.
Potassium perchlorate, perchlorate of potash.
Caustic Soda. (See above.)
Copper acetate, verdigris.
Copper nitrate, nitrate of copper.
Cobalt chloride, chloride of cobalt.
Chromic acid.
Lithium hydrate, caustic lethia.
Sodium bromide, bromide of Soda.
Sodium iodide, iodide of soda.
Sodium oxalate, oxalate of soda.
Sodium hydrate. (See under Caustic soda).
Oxalic acid.
Pyridine.
Zinc chloride, chloride of zinc.
Strontium bromide, bromide of strontium.
Strontium iodate, iodate of strontium.
Corbon disulphide.
Liver of sulphur.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported and are included specifically in the list on pp. 1—4, *viz.*, absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactic acid, formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil.]

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

May 13, 1915.

NOTES.

1. As a general rule, goods in transit through Sweden will not be detained or interfered with (even if their exportation from Sweden is prohibited) provided that they are accompanied by a bill of lading clearly indicating the ultimate (non-Swedish) destination. (17641)

As an exception to this rule, however, the transit through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material is prohibited. The articles to which this prohibition of transit applies are indicated by a cross (×) in the list printed below.

2. The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the

* The numbering of the headings in the Tariff has been altered since 1910 when the Board of Trade translation of the General Customs Tariff was published. The most convenient form in which the Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).